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New Concessions Barred

Lack of SALT Progress Is Laid to U.S. by Russia

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The Soviet Union said yesterday at negotiations with the United States on limiting strategic nuclear arms were stalled on several old points of disagreement, including the U.S. Cruise missile, the new Soviet Badrino bomber and the modernization of weapons technology.

In a lengthy policy statement published as the lead editorial in

the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, Moscow laid much of the blame for the lack of progress on opposition in Congress, the Pentagon and the "military-industrial complex" and warned the Carter administration's "no" against using the threat of Senate rejection of a treaty to exact a compromise from the Soviet Union.

Such attempts are "hopeless" and "pointless," Pravda declared. "Those who are trying to

frustrate or drag out the conclusion of a treaty," the paper said, "could have more than 1,200 new spending since of the most dangerous means of warfare which can have only one outcome—the steeply mounting danger of a nuclear-missile holocaust."

Visit to the U.S.

A Western military analyst speculated that the statement, probably written at the Politburo level, had been prompted by the recent visit to the United States of a Soviet delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, a candidate or non-voting member, of the Politburo; where there were "knock-down, drag-out discussions with Congress" on strategic arms and other matters.

Pravda said that "the talks have not progressed for a long time as a result of the U.S. position on the matter of the long-range Cruise missiles." The missile, a low-flying submarine drone carrying a nuclear warhead, can be launched from aircraft, surface ships, submarines and land bases.

The draft of a three-year protocol to be attached to the main treaty would allow the United States to deploy air-launched Cruise missiles with ranges up to 1,500 miles, with each aircraft thus armed counted as a multiple warhead delivery vehicle. Neither side, "are leading matters to a

such vehicles."

Pravda said that the United States now wanted to put Cruise missiles "not only on heavy bombers subject to limitations, but actually on any type of aircraft, transports included." If this were allowed, the treaty "would be a scrap of paper, not an agreement aimed at averting nuclear war," the paper declared. "The Soviet Union is not going to affix its signature to such a scrap of paper."

3-Year Moratorium

The statement was issued in the name of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist party, which just completed a two-day review of the Ogaden situation after a visit to the front by President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Reports circulating here indicate that Mr. Siad Barre was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

and wanted "Somali forces" to withdraw from the Ogaden.

The government statement, which said that Somalia was "astonished" by the refusal of the West to respond in kind to the Soviet intervention, signals an end to the Somali campaign to obtain Western support.

The Somalis said they would fight using their own resources, which are slim. Somalis broke its long relationship with the Soviet Union in November and has not found an alternate source of arms.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

From Western Media

Visiting Journalists Become Ethiopia's Captive Audience

By David Lamb

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 12.—After months of attacking the Western press as an imperialistic tool, Ethiopia did a turnaround last week and allowed 88 foreign journalists to take a look at the revolution.

By any standard, it was an unusual visit. The journalists were made virtual prisoners of the program. They were trailered into restaurants, forbidden to leave their hotel without authorization and threatened with expulsion for not following instructions.

"I've never been so restricted professionally in my life," said a Western correspondent who has worked in Vietnam, Cuba and China. "Even in China I had much more freedom than I have here."

Although individual Ethiopian officials were hospitable and helpful, the tone of press week was set by Tamrat Frede, one of the ruling Dergue's most influential members. In his welcoming remarks last Tuesday, he asked the journalists to report objectively on Ethiopia—despite their attitudinal inclinations, their prejudices, biases and tendencies to seek out the negative and sensational. But he did not sound very hopeful that they could.

Some journalists

It probably was natural enough, therefore, that some suspicions would develop on both sides. What was quite extraordinary, though, was that the Marxist government attempted to deal with the journalists much as it would with its own dissidents: Anyone who did not observe the program was, in effect, a counter-revolutionary.

The Ethiopian government took the journalists to the faded old Ghion Hotel, and told them that:

• They were not allowed to leave the hotel without an escort (who was not to pick up permission was sought).

• They had to eat all their meals in the hotel, and were not allowed in public restaurants.

• They could not check into the luxurious Hilton Hotel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Each journalist was assigned an escort. On some trips, the escorts—bright young men from the Information Ministry who skillfully articulated a steady stream of Marxist doctrine—outnumbered the journalists.

Security agents told drivers at the Ghion Hotel not to pick

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

up journalists.

Statistical confirm that Israel's trade with South Africa is out of balance. Civilian trade figures for the first 11 months of last

year show that Israel imported \$48.7 million in South African goods, while exporting goods valued at \$20.6 million to South Africa.

The figures do not reflect arms deals or Israel's multimillion-dollar diamond trade. Israeli experts cut and polish 52 percent of the world's rough-gem diamonds, obtaining them largely from South Africa.

The dealings with South Africa offend many Israelis. This reflects the concern of a people haunted by Nazi persecution about dealing with a country that espoused apartheid and that is led by some people who sympathized with Nazi Germany.

Israel officially opposes apartheid and officials say that there is hypocrisy in the international criticism of Israel's dealing with South Africa because many of these critics have covert trade with South Africa that is far greater than Israel's.

The justification often encoun-

Associated Press
Rescue workers and tail section of plane that crashed Saturday in British Columbia.

92 Killed in 4 Air Crashes During Weekend

CRANBROOK, British Columbia, Feb. 12 (AP).—The pilot of a Boeing 737 jet that crashed and burned while trying to land here yesterday probably was trying to avoid a snowplow that was on the runway, airline officials said today. Forty of the 47 persons aboard the Pacific Western Airlines flight were killed.

At least 52 persons have died in three other air crashes since Friday.

The survivors of the Cranbrook crash—six passengers and a stewardess—were in the tail section of the Boeing 737, which broke in two on impact.

David White, 20, who was treated

for minor injuries, said that the tail section "just stopped dead while the rest of the plane carried on and burst into flames."

In Revelstoke, British Columbia, a ski-tow helicopter crashed yesterday, killing the pilot and 3 of 14 passengers, police said.

Revelstoke is about 100 miles from Cranbrook.

There were conflicting casualty reports in the crash of a Uruguayan Air Force transport plane.

The Air Force said that all 27 passengers and four crew members died when the twin-engine DC-3 crashed while trying to make an emergency landing on Friday at the northern city of Artigas.

But news reports from Artigas, on the Brazilian border 300 miles north of Montevideo, said that at least 45 persons were killed.

To Return to South Africa

Botha Breaks Off Namibia Talks

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 12 (UPI).—South African Foreign Minister R. P. Botha today broke off negotiations for the creation of an independent state in Southwest Africa (Namibia), and announced that he would return home immediately.

Mr. Botha said there was still hope for a resumption of negotiations, "but the situation is now very serious."

He talked yesterday with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the foreign ministers of Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

Botha said that the secretary general of the United Nations had

given him a mandate to establish an independent Namibia by the end of this year.

But, after studying the plan, Mr. Botha announced that he would return home today since some aspects of the plan were unacceptable. He explained the reasons for his decision in a television interview and at a news conference.

Objections to SWAPO

Mr. Botha objected particularly to the preferred treatment in the negotiations given to the South-West African People's Organization, which represents the black guerrilla forces in Namibia.

The five Western foreign ministers held meetings on equal terms with Mr. Botha and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma yesterday. Other South-West African factions were met at lower diplomatic levels.

Obviously referring to SWAPO, Mr. Botha said that there were aspects in the Western plan which would not give the people of the territory equal treatment and would lead to a situation in which they could be "overrun by a Marxist terrorist organization."

He said that he was returning to report to his government and to the political leaders of South-West Africa.

He refused to reply directly to a question whether this would

mean a return to the "Turnhalle" constitutional conference which has been denounced by black Africa as a South African puppet scheme.

Mr. Botha said that South Africa still was ready to lead the territory to independence by the end of this year and allow U.N. observers in South-West Africa.

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"No communication was transmitted to us—ever during the seven weeks after having for

warded, on Dec. 27, 1977, the full text of the peace plan in writing to the government of the United States—that the settlement should not exist," the statement said.

The Cabinet also singled out

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel's Trade With South Africa Grows Amid Reports of Arms Sales

Dealing With Apartheid Nation Defended as Economic Necessity

TERED in official circles is that Israel, because of its vulnerable economic situation, cannot afford to rebuff overtures from any nation.

A few months ago, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan reacted with anger before a group of U.S. college presidents visiting here when they asked whether Israel's ties to South Africa were wise in light of President Carter's attitude toward that country. "It is not the business of the President of the U.S. whom we have for friends so long as we are within the law," Mr. Dayan said.

Officially, Israel says that it will observe the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa. But one official said that South Africa's primary suppliers of arms are France and Israel.

Foreign press reports also say that Israel has used its tech-

nology to fortify helicopter squadrons in South Africa with such things as night-visibility equipment.

Officials here deny the presence of Israeli military personnel in South Africa. But about 5,000 Israelis in recent years have emigrated to that country, according to officials, and presumably some technologists.

According to The Economist, Israeli engineers have aided in developing a sensitive electronic surveillance system along South Africa's border that is aimed at foiling guerrilla attacks.

There is every indication that Israel is anxious to expand commercial ties with South Africa to broaden the market for Israeli goods while cultivating a source for raw materials.

There is also every indication that Israel will continue to rebuff the criticism connected with such links.

		Shs. 7
Austria	13 G.	Shs. 7
Belgium	3.50 P.	Shs. 7
Denmark	40 P.	Shs. 7
Egypt	22 P.	Shs. 7
Eire	1.75 P.	Shs. 7
Finland	1.50 P.M.	Shs. 7
France	3.50 P.	Shs. 7
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Shs. 7
Greece	1.50 P.	Shs. 7
Great Britain	18 P.	Shs. 7
Iceland	2.75 S.K.	Shs. 7
India	50 Ru.	Shs. 7
Iraq	1.75 S.D.	Shs. 7
Italy	400 Lira	Shs. 7
Kenya	125 Shs.	Shs. 7
Luxembourg	2.50 D.L.	Shs. 7
Netherlands	1.75 D.L.	Shs. 7
Norway	60 N.	Shs. 7
Portugal	1.50 P.	Shs. 7
Spain	1.50 P.	Shs. 7
Sweden	2.75 S.K.	Shs. 7
Turkey	1.75 S.D.	Shs. 7
U.S.S.R.	100 R.	Shs. 7
Yugoslavia	125 S.D.	Shs. 7

Begin Protests Vance Comment On Settlements

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin today sharply expressed "regret and protest" over comments made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that Israeli settlements on occupied Egyptian land in the Sinai Desert "should not exist" because they violated international law. A statement read by Mr. Begin after a 2 1/2-hour Cabinet meeting was the strongest criticism of U.S. policy by the Israeli government since Mr. Begin came to power nearly nine months ago.

The consensus statement of the Cabinet, which clearly bore Mr. Begin's imprint, questioned the U.S. role as an impartial intermediary in the Egyptian and Israeli peace-talks efforts and clearly reflected a growing concern here that the United States is moving toward the Egyptian stance only a few days after President Carter and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt conferred at Camp David, Md.

Warning Seen

U.S. officials here were presumably forewarned of the tough Israeli response to Mr. Vance's remarks when Mr. Begin met last night with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

Members of the diplomatic community were a bit surprised at the tone of the Israeli response since they said that Mr. Vance's remarks Friday at a press conference about Israeli settlements on lands captured from the Arabs

• President Sadat arrives to France to seek support for peace effort. Page 2.

• During the 1967 war were not really new. The United States has long maintained that the settlements were "illegal" and constituted an "obstacle to peace."

But Mr. Vance's remark that "they should not exist" was seen here as a stronger rebuttal of the Israeli position than was normal for the secretary of state. In addition, the timing of Mr. Vance's comments—so soon after Mr. Sadat's visit—may have prompted the strong response from Israel, which is hypersensitive to what it perceives as shifts in U.S. support.

In Security Case

Carter Said to Have Cleared TV Monitoring of U.S. Citizen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—President Carter personally approved secret television surveillance of a U.S. citizen recently accused of stealing classified diplomatic cables for Vietnamese Communists, agents, officials familiar with the case said yesterday.

The television monitoring of the office of a U.S. Information Agency employee, Ronald Humphrey, was done without a court order. It was the first such surveillance authorized by the Carter administration against a U.S. citizen in a national security case.

The trial of Mr. Humphrey and Truong Dinh Hung, a Vietnamese native also charged in the case, is likely to provide a major new test of the inherent powers a president can invoke in the name of national security.

This is so, legal experts said,

Immigration Hit Again by Tory Leader

HARROGATE, England, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative party leader, renewed her call today for an end to immigration to Britain.

She said at a Young Conservatives conference: "We must speak out loudly and clearly. We have to work toward the ending of immigration in this country and we have to have the policies to do so."

Mrs. Thatcher, who has challenged Prime Minister James Callaghan to call a general election for October, stirred protests late last month among immigrant groups and the ruling Labor party when she raised the issue.

Her address yesterday was a clear indication that she intends to make race relations and immigration issues a campaign.

Rational Discussion

Mrs. Thatcher said that the party would honor legal commitments to immigrants already in Britain. She said that she was stressing the immigration issue so that the genuine fears and concerns of many of our citizens could be discussed in a rational way.

The immigrant population in Britain represents about 1.8 million persons of about 56 million. Most of the immigrants are from India, Pakistan, East Africa and the Caribbean. Between 45,000 and 50,000 enter Britain each year, she said.

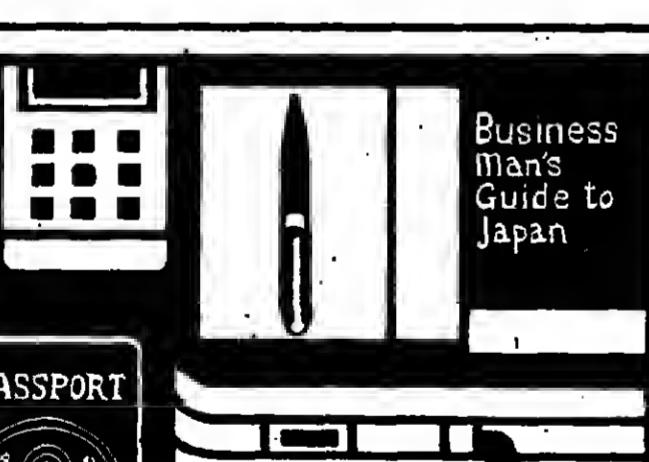
Mrs. Thatcher said that the Conservative party had a deep and passionate commitment to racial equality, but that the only way to succeed in maintaining and securing tolerance and fairness in Britain was by reducing the number of immigrants.

She said that discussing the questions would lead to a closing of loopholes in immigration laws and a reduction of new immigrants.

Envoy to Netherlands

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12 (UPI).—Mrs. Geri Joseph, a Minneapolis newspaper columnist, has been named ambassador to the Netherlands by President Carter. Minnesota's senators announced last week.

(From the weekend's late editions.)



United Press International
SOMETHING IN COMMON—Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, 68, and Henry Kissinger, 52, got together for an event Saturday at the University of Georgia in Athens, Ga. Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference that he wished the leaders on both sides in the Middle East would "get off the front page" and negotiate a peace accord diplomatically.

Begin Protests Vance Remarks on Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Vance's remarks that the problem of the settlements had to be resolved by the parties concerned.

No Listening

"We didn't listen in on his phone or bug his house," the official said. "What we wanted to know was what he was giving it to."

Mr. Humphrey's attorney, Andrew Giangreco, conceded yesterday in Richmond, Va., that during a court hearing his client had admitted in a signed statement that he removed classified cables cited in the seven-count indictment and gave them to Mr. Truong. The attorney argued that his client, the first USIA employee ever charged with espionage, "did not know" that Mr. Truong might be working with the Vietnamese government. This was immediately challenged by prosecutor Frank Dunham Jr., who said the government had "evidence to believe he [Mr. Truong] had reason to believe that Hung [as Mr. Truong] is also known to be a agent of Vietnam."

Mr. Giangreco said during the argument for a lower bond for Mr. Humphrey that he would challenge the legality of any evidence produced by surveillance not authorized by a warrant.

A government lawyer said later that Mr. Giangreco probably did not realize at the time the nature or extent of the surveillance used on his client.

Although various presidents have asserted their right to take drastic steps on the grounds of national security, there is no clear court precedent establishing the constitutionality of such action.

Nixon administration officials claimed during the Watergate scandal that some of the acts undertaken by the so-called White House "plumbers" unit, including illegal entries, were justified on grounds of national security. But courts rejected the arguments.

The remainder of the Cabinet statement seemed to reflect Mr. Begin's view of a possible loss of ground with Mr. Carter since Mr. Sadat and the President conferred.

"We wish to point out," Mr. Begin read, "that it was only after the Israeli peace plan, in both its parts, obtained the positive

support of the United States that the government decided to send its delegation, composed of the Prime Minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister, to Ismailia in order to bring the plan to the knowledge of the government of Egypt."

The Ismailia, Egypt, meeting between Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat was held on Christmas Day and the following morning. It failed to produce a joint statement of principles for a comprehensive peace. It was the beginning of the difficulties in the Egyptian-Israeli contacts that have led to the current stalemate in the talks.

The statement concluded by saying: "The Cabinet expresses its hope that the government of the United States will reconsider its position in light of the positive

talks held between the President and the Prime Minister in December, 1977, in connection with the Israeli peace plan."

Projects Reported Held Up

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The Defense Ministry has ordered the suspension of all development projects in occupied Sinai Israel radio reported today.

The radio said projects had been stopped in the "Radish salient of northern Sinai."

The state-owned radio said the military government responsible for territories occupied in 1967 had been instructed, by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, to halt the projects.

Land-clearing operations further south in connection with oil drilling also have been suspended, the radio said.

CEASEFIRE has always insisted that the only peace that will work in the Middle East is one that includes Israeli withdrawal and some kind of Palestinian state," a Romanian diplomat said. "Romania's position basically is the same as Egypt's."

Go-Between Role

"The two Presidents had identical views on how to solve the crisis," a spokesman for Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Ceasefire acted as a go-between last year before Mr. Sadat announced that he would go to Jerusalem.

Government View

The Ethiopian government feels that positive steps such as land reform have been generally ignored by the Western news media while the negative, such as the ruthlessness of the Dergue or the wave of killings in Addis Ababa, has been over-reported.

Ethiopian officials said privately that they were aware that their country's reputation had suffered greatly abroad during the bloodshed of the revolution and that the Western press, however large its shortcomings, is a powerful model of world opinion.

And with this voice to the world on its doorstep, Ethiopia wanted someone to hear its side of the revolution. It wanted a captive audience.

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Journalists Become a Captive Audience

(Continued from Page 1)

up any journalists, and canceled reservations for hired cars made by journalists. Anyone attempting to leave the hotel on his own, rather than joining his colleagues in the group bus, was challenged and sometimes mildly physically restrained. Journalists' expelling themselves from the dinner table to use the bathroom were asked where they were going by escorts stationed throughout the hotel.

A cab driver hired by an errant

journalist refused to take his passenger back to the Gihon. "They told me yesterday not to pick you people up," he said. "You can get killed for less than that in Ethiopia today. So why did I pick you up? Because I have seven children to feed."

Despite the restrictions, many journalists managed to get away. Some toured Addis Ababa early one morning and saw the body of an executed counter-revolutionary on display—a common

sight here. Others viewed the places where the Soviet and Cuban presences are most apparent, and met with foreign diplomats.

Why the restrictions? Ethiopia is a suspicious country in the convulsions of revolution.

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S. Africa Official Quits Talks With West on Namibia State

(Continued from Page 1)

Africa during free elections based on one-man, one-vote principle. But he objected to a takeover by the United Nations.

SWAPO is the only Namibian liberation movement recognized by black Africa and has observer status at the United Nations.

Mr. Botha also indicated that

the higher level talks on Southwest Africa had founders on the question of South African troops in the territory. "In some respects progress was made," he said. "In other areas no progress was made."

At the top of the list of problems, he said, "is a question of security forces—it is a serious and major problem."

The Western ministers and SWAPO have insisted that South African forces be removed completely.

"I do believe that the Western ministers do not have enough appreciation of the practical situation," Mr. Botha said.

"If we remove all our troops to the present stage, there will be no total and complete collapse in the country."

Mr. Botha said that South Africa was prepared to permit UN troops within South African territory.

On Monday, a California jury awarded \$12 million to a teenage injured when the gas tank of a Ford Pinto exploded. The car was hit in the rear by another vehicle. Ford Motor Co. has vowed to appeal.

In Detroit, the jury took 3 1/2 hours, after a 2 1/2-month trial,

to reach a verdict in favor of the parents of James Marcelle Cash, 20, who died after the accident in Pensacola, Fla., in 1972.

Testimony showed that Mr. Cash was traveling 10 miles an hour in the Chevelle when it was struck by a heavier car traveling 70 miles an hour.

General Motors argued that the high speed impact caused the explosion, not the location of the fuel tank.

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The plaintiff argued that the rear-end location of the fuel tank on the 1972 Chevrolet Chevelle was inherently unsafe, and that General Motors had rejected a safer spot for the tank to save \$10 per car. Virtually all U.S.-built cars have fuel tanks in the same place.

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18
test Snow in Years

Talks on Slushes Kill Five in Italy Storms Disrupt Europe

passengers, one of them a 6-year-old child, were found dead today after a landslide buried their car in the Dolomites north of Belluno last week, police said.

A 12-year-old girl was crushed to death when a cable-car shelter collapsed in an avalanche in the Alps near Como yesterday.

Near the skiing resort of Cortina d'Ampezzo, rescue teams worked all night to dig out dozens of people, many of them German tourists, who had been marooned for several hours in snow drifts and landslides.

Heavy snowfalls, frosts and sub-zero temperatures also hit much of France, England and Ireland today causing disruption of road traffic, flights, train services and cancellation of many sporting events.

Horse Racing Canceled

In England and Ireland, horse racing was called off and nearly 200 soccer and rugby matches were canceled. London suffered its coldest night in years, with temperatures several degrees below freezing.

In France, two football matches were postponed and another canceled today, as snow blanketed much of the country.

Three avalanches in the French Alps cut a main road south of Grenoble. No one was injured.

Airport Terminal

Meanwhile, the long-distance terminal at London's Heathrow Airport was brought to a two-hour standstill for the second day as airline staff walked out in protest against freezing conditions caused by jammed automatic doors. Only the Air Canada staff was working normally.

In Winchester, eight persons were killed today in the crash of a car and a truck on icy roads.

Police said six of the victims, all young men, were killed instantly and two died later in the hospital.

3 Die, 12 Are Injured

In Indiana Blast

SULLIVAN, Ind., Feb. 12 (AP).—Two persons have been killed and two are feared buried Friday in an explosion and fire that shook the courthouse square of this southwestern Indiana community. Twelve persons were injured, one critically, in the blast.

Police said the explosion on Friday might have been set off when a worker struck a natural gas line with a small earth-mover he was using to clear snow.



Associated Press

KEEP ON MUCKIN'—This resident of Sunland, north of downtown Los Angeles, is one of hundreds who spent Saturday digging mud out of homes, garages after a mudslide.

Expected in Tennessee

U.S. Storm Moves Eastward After Devastating California

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP).—A storm that devastated California yesterday is heading for the blizzard-ravaged Northeast, dumping snow across the Rocky Mountains and upper states and was expected to be in western Tennessee by tomorrow morning.

The National Weather Service said it was too soon to say what the storm would be like by the time it reached the East Coast.

Flooding continued in California and portions of the Sacramento River were above the warning stage yesterday morning. Hidden Springs, in the San Gabriel mountains 25 miles north of Los Angeles, was hit hardest by the storm.

At least nine persons were dead and many more were missing in the Los Angeles area. Authorities said some of the missing may have been out of town.

Forecasters were monitoring the storm system for a possible severe weather outbreak over east Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, southern Mississippi and southern Alabama. The greatest threat could be within 200 miles of the Gulf coast, they said.

New England Effects

The aftereffects of the blizzard earlier in the week are still being felt in New England. So severe was the weather that there was even a move to change St. Valentine's Day from Feb. 14 to Feb. 17. The Massachusetts Commis-

Lance Is Agent Of Group Seeking To Control Bank

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—Former Budget Director Bert Lance is representing a group of investors, believed to be from the Middle East, who are seeking to buy control of a Washington-based bank holding company, the Washington Post has learned.

Last week, the Lance group sought to gain control of Financial General Bankshares. The \$2.2-billion company controls Union First National Bank of Washington and about a dozen other banks in the area.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, which has spent six months investigating Mr. Lance's Georgia financial dealings, has begun studying Financial General's records.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which investigated Mr. Lance last year before his resignation, interviewed principals of the bank holding company yesterday to learn what it could about the take-over attempt.

Principals and attorneys of Financial General refused comment yesterday on the Lance report, and Mr. Lance could not be reached for comment.

Treasury Chief, Finance Leaders Hold Paris Talks

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Federal Reserve Bank Chairman Arthur Burns were meeting here today with finance ministers of leading Western nations.

Although U.S. and French officials avoided comment on the meeting, a British Treasury spokesman confirmed in London that Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey arrived here during the day "for a meeting of the finance ministers of leading industrialized countries."

The other nations involved were believed to be West Germany and Japan.

It was believed that the meeting, and another of central bankers in Basel tomorrow, would consider the recent U.S. success in shoring up the dollar against strong foreign currencies and the current troubles of the French franc, under speculative attack for the last 10 days.

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Carter Makes Stopgap Move In Coal Strike

In Attempt to Ease
Effect of Shortages

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—President Carter yesterday ordered stopgap measures to minimize hardships caused by the 69-day-old coal strike but continued to withhold use of executive power to end the record mine walkout.

Mr. Carter took the action as the striking United Mine Workers remained paralyzed by an internal impasse over a tentative contract negotiated earlier in the week with the nation's bituminous coal operators.

The union's intramural strife enhanced prospects that the strike will last long enough—probably at least through this month—to cause acute energy shortages in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee and Appalachian and Midwestern states that are heavily dependent on coal. Major power cutbacks are already planned and industrial layoffs threatened.

"Before the strike is over, and for several weeks thereafter—until the normal flow of coal is restored—even greater hardship will occur," Mr. Carter said in urging voluntary energy conservation as well as ordering various administrative steps to ease the strike's impact on the public.

Plans Sought

He asked the Energy Department to draft plans for possible emergency movement of coal from surplus to shortage areas and to continue its efforts to reroute electricity to areas of greatest need.

In another effort to make more efficient use of dwindling coal stocks, he instructed the Environmental Protection Agency to give "expedited review" to requests for temporary relaxation of federal clean air standards that impede efficiency.

The pipe-smoking ceremony took place on the former prison island of Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay. Alcatraz was occupied by Indians for 15 months starting in 1969 to protest discrimination.

Indians March Across U.S. in Treaty Protest

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Two dozen Indians smoked peace pipes and prayed yesterday before beginning a walk across the United States to protest proposed legislation to restrict their rights.

The Indians hope to meet President Carter at the end of their 3,000-mile journey to discuss congressional efforts to limit hunting and fishing rights that they say were guaranteed in treaties.

The pipe-smoking ceremony took place on the former prison island of Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay. Alcatraz was occupied by Indians for 15 months starting in 1969 to protest discrimination.

Below Normal

Coal is still being produced by non-UMW mines, but at rates considerably below normal. UMW miners normally produce about half the nation's coal. Production currently is running at about one-third normal levels.

The UMW's bargaining council has refused to approve a tentative agreement signed last Monday by UMW President Arnold Miller.

The 90-member council informally rejected the pact Friday, although thwarted from making it official when Mr. Miller, charging "intimidation" by several hundred miners who were protesting outside UMW headquarters, refused to attend and thus give legal sanction to the meeting. The council today ratified Friday's decision.

The proposed pact would increase total compensation by nearly 37 per cent over three years, the largest overall increase for any major industrial union since the last UMW contract in 1974. Average hourly wages would rise from the current \$7.80 to \$10.15 by 1981.

It also would guarantee payment of pension and medical benefits which are not now guaranteed and have been cut off. It also would impose stringent labor stability and cost controls, which, coupled with internal union policies and Mr. Miller's awkward handling of the package's presentation, have created the present impasse.

U.S. Divers' Death Ends North Sea Test

OSLO, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The recent death of an American diver engaged in experimental welding of oil pipelines caused the Norwegian Norsk Hydro Power Co. to cancel the experiment, a company spokesman said.

The welding experiment, part of a project to build underwater pipelines from the Statfjord oil field in the North Sea to the Norwegian mainland, was called off after the diver, David Hoover, 28, was found dead Tuesday outside a diving bell at a depth of 985 feet. The cause of Mr. Hoover's death was not known.

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But Not Unduly Alarmed

Probers Puzzled by Shutoff Of All 3 Jets on U.S. Airliner

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).— Investigators have been putting in long hours searching for the unusual loss of power by all three engines of a National Airlines jet two weeks ago.

Although the incident subjected passengers to two minutes of anxiety, the Boeing 727 was apparently not in any danger. Safety experts are not unduly alarmed about what happened.

But they are still puzzled over aspects of the power loss by the three Pratt Whitney JT-SD turbofan engines. They also are intent on determining what steps may be needed to rule out a repetition of the incident. The general view is that any corrective should not be "too difficult, perhaps nothing more than a refinement of procedures."

In short, the type of equipment involved is considered thoroughly airworthy. As a matter of fact the plane on which the shutdown occurred was back in service with the same three engines the next day.

The incident occurred on the morning of Friday, Jan. 27. The plane, carrying 104 passengers and a crew of seven, was cruising at an altitude of 33,000 feet, 150 miles off the Florida coast, on a flight from Miami to Newark, N.J., by way of Fort Lauderdale. After its departure from Lauderdale, the craft encountered thin, light clouds from 22,000 feet upward.

Fluctuating Gauge

According to a spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board, which is investigating the incident, the first sign to the crew of anything unusual was a fluctuation of the pressure gauge for the No. 1 engine. All three engines are mounted on the rear of the plane and the No. 1 is on the left side.

At this point, the flight engineer reportedly turned on the engines' anti-icing systems and the systems for heating the fuel

supply. Despite these moves, the No. 1 engine began to lose power about 20 seconds later. The No. 2, or middle engine mounted on the tail, followed suit about 45 seconds after that. And 30 seconds later, the No. 3 engine lost power abruptly.

The passengers were alerted to the trouble not only by the silence in the engine area, but also by the deployment of oxygen masks. The power loss had halted cabin pressurization.

As the plane nosed into a moderately steep descent of 1,500 feet a minute (final descent to an airport landing is generally at 650 feet a minute) and headed for shore, the cabin attendants instructed the passengers to don life jackets for a possible ditching in the ocean.

But the crew quickly got things under control. The three engines were restarted in conventional fashion. It was five minutes between the time that the crew notified the Federal Aviation Administration by radio that the first engine was out and the time that all three were restarted. But it was only one minute between the time the third engine creaked out and the time the pilot restarted the first.

While the crew dealt with the emergency, the plane glided to an altitude of 25,000 feet. An uneventful precautionary landing was made at Jacksonville. The passengers continued their trip in another plane.

The JT-SD engine is the world's most widely used turbine engine, and the in-flight shutdown rate has been a mere one in 50,000 hours. What, then, could have caused the almost simultaneous shutdown of all three engines on National's Boeing 727?

An immediate line of reasoning was that the problem might have been caused by contamination of the fuel in the center tank, which was feeding all three engines at the time. But this did not check out. Examination of the fuel remaining in the plane and of the supplies where the plane had taken on fuel in Miami and Fort Lauderdale, showed absolutely no contamination.

Standard Procedures

A parallel line of reasoning was that the crewmen might have deviated from standard procedures for handling the flow of fuel. Their testimony indicated, however, that they had followed the book.

A number of safety experts believe that the procedures may require some refinement in any case. They suggest that a highly unusual combination of temperature, moisture from clouds and engine settings may have caused excessive formation of ice in the engines. If so, perhaps the crew did not undertake countermeasures fast enough to prevent the quenching, in some still unknown manner, of engine combustion.

The flight engineer did activate anti-icing mechanisms when the gauge for the No. 1 engine began to fluctuate. If ice was the problem, these mechanisms evidently managed to melt away the accumulations in short order.

Some specialists recommend routine use of the anti-icing mechanisms when the outside temperature is below 8 degrees Centigrade and there is visible moisture. The outside temperature when the trouble developed was minus 15 degrees. It is uncertain how much visible moisture there was at the time.

Andreotti Is Seen Confident on Bid

ROME, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Italian Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti believes he can form a new minority Christian Democratic government with Communist backing within 12 years, an authoritative source said yesterday.

Mr. Andreotti is working out the framework for his projected government, which would give a substantially increased role to the Communists.

Christian Democrats would, however, remain in control as they have for the last 30 years, and the Communists would not achieve their goal of gaining Cabinet posts.

China Airline to Start Zurich Flights in May

BERN, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—China's state airline, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, will begin flights to Switzerland in May following discussions here with Swiss aviation authorities, the Federal Air Office said.

The Chinese airline will fly between Peking and Zurich with stops at Urumchi, capital of China's Sinkiang Province, and Bregenz. Swissair has been operating once-a-week flights from Zurich to Peking since April, 1975.

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PARTING GLANCE—Vladimir Souvorov, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, being escorted to his plane for his return to the Soviet Union. He is one of 13 Russians who have been barred from the country for security infiltration plot.

Recruited as Double Agent

Communist Envoy Said Used as Canada Spy

Ottawa, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Two newspapers reported yesterday that the Canadian security services had recruited a Communist diplomat as a double agent.

The Edmonton Journal, which broke the news of last week's spy scandal that led to the expulsion of 13 Soviet personnel, said that the unidentified

Senate Confirms Webster for Term As FBI Director

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The Senate has confirmed U.S. Appeals Court Judge William Webster, 63, as director of the FBI for a term of 10 years.

At the same time, the Senate approved the appointment of Frank Carlucci as deputy head of the CIA. Both nominations cleared the Senate by voice vote without dissent. Only a few senators were present.

Mr. Webster was nominated to head the FBI after President Carter's first choice, U.S. District Court Judge Frank Johnson of Alabama, withdrew from the appointment because of ill health. Mr. Webster replaces Clarence Kelley, a career police officer, who will step down Feb. 15.

Mr. Carlucci, former U.S. ambassador to Portugal, was named as the CIA's No. 3 man. He will be second in command to CIA director Adm. Stansfield Turner.

Gaullist Leader Says Left Would Paralyze France

PARIS, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Gaullist party leader Jacques Chirac warned his followers yesterday that dire events would follow a leftist victory in the general elections next month.

The first round of the two-stage election is scheduled for March 12.

Addressing a large Gaullist rally in Paris, Mr. Chirac said: "The Communist party has the means to paralyze you and to paralyze France."

The meeting was held after the latest opinion poll, published in the magazine *Le Point*, showed the leftist opposition—made up of Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals—had 52 per cent of the votes and the government coalition, which includes Gaullists, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Republicans and Centrists, trailing with 44 per cent.

Two per cent of those polled favored ecology candidates, and 2 per cent was polled by various other parties.

According to this poll, the left will win a 33-seat majority in the National Assembly if the parties agree to back each other's best-placed candidates in the second-round ballots. If no such agreement is reached—and the Communists have refused to commit themselves to one—the poll says that the government parties will have a majority of

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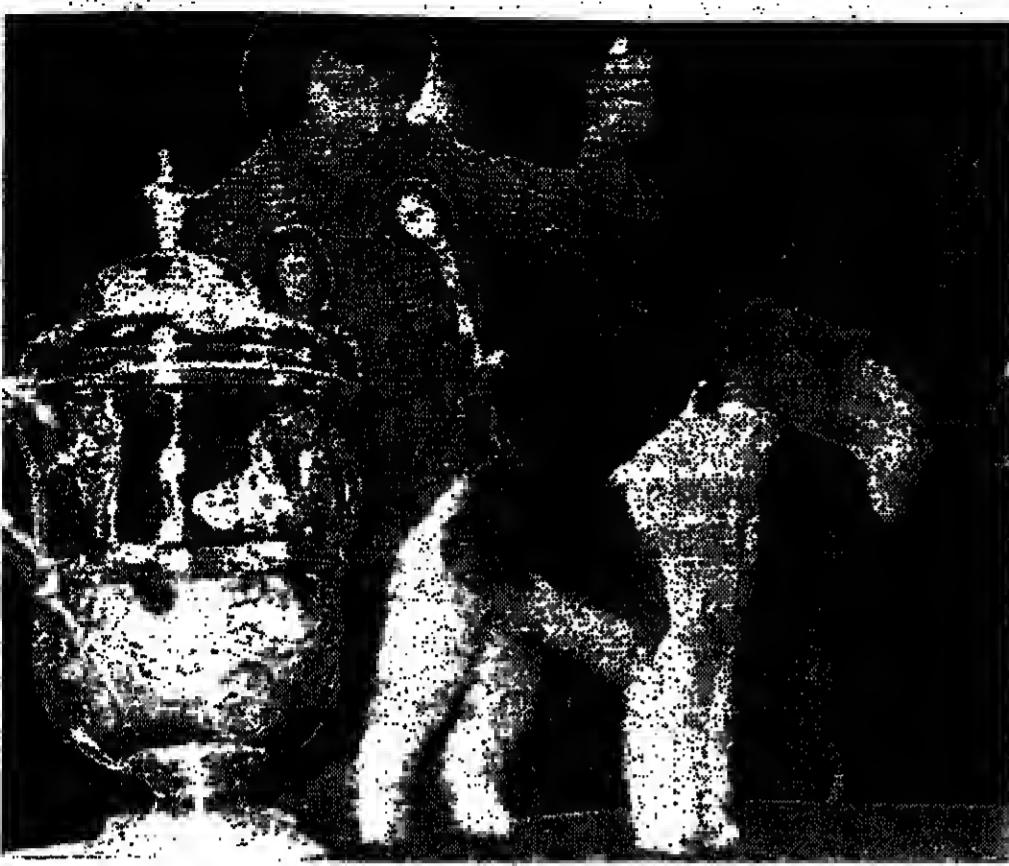
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TOP DOG—Champion Harrow Hill Huntsman, a tan-and-white wire-haired fox terrier known informally as Ted, shows off trophy after he was declared supreme champion at the Crufts dog show in London Saturday. With him is his owner, Evelyn Howies, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex. The victory is worth more than \$75,000 in stud fees and endorsements. There were more than 10,000 entries.

12 Commonwealth Leaders Unhurt

Sydney Blast Kills 2 at Regional Talks Site

SYDNEY, Feb. 13 (UPI)—A bomb blast early today rocked the Sydney hotel where 12 Asian and Pacific leaders are staying. Police said that the blast killed two persons and injured six, one of them seriously. None of the prime ministers and presidents was hurt. A police spokesman said that the bomb exploded outside the main entrance of the Hilton Ho-

tel in Sydney at 43 minutes after midnight. The blast occurred about an hour after the government chief, here for a Commonwealth regional conference, entered the hotel following a night cruise in Sydney Harbor.

Police Superintendent Reginald Douglass said at news conference that the Criminal Investigation Bureau received an anonymous telephone call warning of the bomb about two minutes before

it exploded. He would not say whether the caller indicated who was responsible for the blast.

A similar anonymous call was received by the Sydney Morning Herald, Mr. Douglass said.

In Garbage Can

He added that the bomb had been planted in a garbage can outside the hotel entrance. City-garbage collectors emptied the can into a truck. Police said that they were not sure whether the bomb was triggered by a timer or was detonated as it was compacted along with the garbage.

Two sanitation workers were killed instantly. The injured included four policemen, a taxi driver and an unidentified woman. Authorities said that they were cut down by steel and glass sent flying by the blast.

An army bomb disposal team was called in to search the area for additional explosives but none was found.

The Prime Ministers of Australia, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua-New Guinea, Western Samoa, Bangladesh, Tonga and the President of Nauru were scheduled to open their conference this morning. Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser issued a statement saying that the meeting would open as scheduled.

Arms Budget Raised 12.4% By Japanese

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT)—Japan's defense budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1 will increase by 12.4 per cent to \$87.6 billion, with more than \$3 billion going for new aircraft, ships and weapons systems.

U.S. officials said that the increase reflects to some degree Japan's uneasiness over the phased withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea.

Gen. John Vessey Jr., the U.S. commander in South Korea, recently told the Korea Herald of Seoul that the United States would retain "the capability to reintroduce ground combat forces" in the event of war.

Delicate Military Balance

The Japanese see U.S. withdrawal as disturbing the delicate military balance in the area. Tokyo's view, which is shared by Peking, has been that U.S. ground forces will weaken deterrence and, to some degree, increase the threat of war. But, with adequate assistance and time, the U.S. Second Division's defense function can be replaced by ROK (Republic of Korea) forces.

Assurances such as those of Gen. Vessey that the U.S. Air Force in South Korea "will be strengthened" and that the Navy "will remain" apparently have not quieted the fears of the South Koreans, Chinese or Japanese.

The Japanese are concerned, a source said, over Soviet expansion into South Korea in the event of war. This would increase the threat to Japan's maritime lifelines, including the oil traffic from the Middle East and India, which fuels Japanese industry.

A large slice of the new Japanese defense budget, which still represents less than 1 per cent of the gross national product, compared with 6 per cent for the United States in 1976, will be spent on weapons systems that will improve its defenses against sea and air attacks.

Clash at W. German Rally

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 12 (UPI)—About 300 persons, shouting "Nazis out" and "down with fascism," clashed yesterday with members of the ultra-right National Democratic party at a party rally. Police said several persons on both sides were injured.

Peasants Force China Chiefs To Listen to Local Demands

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 12 (UPI)—The new Communist official in the little county of eastern Kwangtung thought that a troublesome village needed a demonstration of party authority. He confiscated the profitable village fish ponds and bamboo groves and deposed the village elder who had been production chief.

Now it was the peasants' turn to teach someone a lesson. Before relinquishing rights to the ponds, they netted all the fish and ate them. And they refused to obey the new production leader, not a member of the dominant village family like his predecessor, and at the annual village election they gave the old chief the most votes—an open act of defiance.

After 20 years of power, China's Communist party looks from the outside to be as powerful and authoritarian as any government in the world. But interviews with refugees here and with foreign scholars and a few candid articles in the Chinese press indicate that, in the villages where decisions directly affect people's lives, it party is not supreme.

Reluctant Compromises

In part because of party rhetoric about the will of the masses and the government by persuasion, local officials have reluctantly compromised even on issues that their superiors in Peking have said were vital. As Peking is again pushing rapid changes in policy, the drag of 800 million persons taking their time has produced considerable friction.

In the Kwangtung village, according to a refugee who emigrated here, the peasants eventually got back their fish ponds, bamboo groves and production chief.

The new party official was dismissed by superiors who were annoyed at all the fuss, and a former party chief, a victim of an earlier purge, returned to try to restore the informal agreements and comfortable shortcuts

that make a peasant's life more acceptable and his feelings about the party more benign.

An emigrant who once worked in Tientsin recalled what happened when his political discussion group, a required part of Chinese life, met during the 1976 campaign to criticize Vice-President Teng Hsiao-ping. The pragmatic, energetic Mr. Teng, although temporarily in political limbo, was popular with the group. When the group leader asked for comments on Mr. Teng, "none of us said a word. He tried a couple more times, then gave up," the emigrant said. "I'm sure he made up something for his report to his superiors. He had to protect himself, and anyway I think he probably agreed with us."

Violations Ignored

Since party policy changes so often, officials frequently ignore violations until the policy is retracted.

"In recent years, I pay my party membership dues but keep

what I have to say in my heart," a man wrote anonymously to the People's Daily, China's main newspaper.

Now, party leaders in Peking are applauding those who dragged their feet when the disgraced, dogmatic Gang of Four, led by Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, was in power. But they seem amazed that local officials supervising peasants and workers are not quicker in executing the policy changes of the new Peking leadership's local cadres.

"They busy themselves in routine work all day long," said a broadcast from Human Chairman Hua Kuei-feng's political base. Peking wants local leaders to discipline swiftly any who might have followed Gang of Four policy and tighten some lax accounting procedures that have probably provided peasants with extra income.

John Burns, a Hong Kong University tutor, has studied local peasant demands made on the party, such as village elections or

passive resistance. A refugee told him of the reaction of three villages to an announcement that a road would be built through some of their farmland.

"They refused to send labor to build the road and withheld cooking oil and other stuff needed by cadres at the brigades' level," Mr. Burns said.

The brigade party leaders did nothing about it for a year; then they worked out a compromise. The other seven villages—or production teams as they are called—making up that bridge, sent labor crews to open new farm-labor roads to compensate the three villages for what they would lose because of the road. Everything settled back to normal.

In the present campaign to punish those allied with the Gang of Four, or responsible for any of the economic disruption of the last few years, the pressure to compromise has become unbreakable.

At the beginning of the campaign, party bulletins said that

all wrongdoers had to be punished.

Now, an official broadcast from Hupei Province praises a community for distinguishing between "those which have carried out ordinary sabotage and those who have done serious sabotage."

Chinese leaders like Mao argued that the Russians created more enemies than friends for the party with their heavy-handed purges. The disastrous results of the Cultural Revolution purges of the late 1960s apparently convinced Mr. Hsu and other Peking leaders that it was better to move cautiously and avoid exacerbating old feuds.

Appeal in Press

But Peking still wants its orders obeyed, and disloyal persons re-educated or removed. They use a method that in a U.S. context might be called jawboning—sharply worded appeals in the press.

"Some people of the few units which have done a poor job of conducting the movement are factions," said a recent broadcast from the troublesome province of Anhwei. "They are engaging in feuds and are fighting for high position. They are competing with each other for power and victory. Some people feel gloomy, fear the wolf in front and the tiger behind. They are soothed and dare not act and leave ground for retreat. They dare not boldly mobilize the masses. Thus the movement there is in a lukewarm state."

As long as the Chinese are confident that the authorities will not be too harsh and will take the slightest excuse to look the other way, they have some freedom of movement. A westerner in Peking overheard a militia officer challenge a youth putting up a wall-poster that criticized his factory's management. "Do you have proper authorization?" the militiaman asked. "Yes," the youth said, and his challenger immediately relaxed. "Well, then, that's all right," he said, and went his way.

After Four-Day Debate

Lisbon Assembly Approves Austerity Plan

LISBON, Feb. 12 (UPI)—The Legislative Assembly today gave Portugal's new Socialist-conservative government the go-ahead to introduce severe austerity measures aimed at strengthening the nation's economy.

The assembly approved the Cabinet's program at dawn after an all-night session ended four days of debate on the policies in the program.

Premier Mario Soares called

the vote a mandate for the coalition between his Socialist party and the conservative Center Democrats to rule Portugal until general elections are held in 1980.

Under the new program, the government vowed to stabilize

unemployment at 16 per cent with new investment. It said that it would also impose broad import restrictions and a general increase in taxes.

The program also stressed plans to lower the nation's 26-per-cent inflation and hold wage increases to less than 20 per cent.

The emphasis on economic recovery was aimed primarily at creating the conditions needed to obtain International Monetary Fund approval for loans of \$800 million.

Payments Deficit

As a prerequisite for this approval, the IMF has demanded that Portugal reduce its \$1.3-billion balance-of-payments deficit by sharply curtailing consumption of foreign-made goods.

The program prepared by the

Have you seen this twin's double?

You may well have seen other wide-body airplanes that bear an uncanny resemblance to this twin.

But they'll have been on drawing boards. Or as mock ups.

Because there's only one wide-body airplane existing that was specially designed for short-to-medium haul routes.

Only one airplane that can carry 250 passengers in comfort on just two engines. With the consequent enormous saving in fuel.

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At a pre-inflation price. With firm delivery dates.

A300
Airbus Industrie



Hanoi Sets Fee For Overflights By ICAO Airlines

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT)—A Senate Foreign Relations committee report urges Congress to avoid linking the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea to the investigation of reported Korean influence-buying in Washington.

The report said that the United States must proceed cautiously with its pullout plans over the next four to five years, and that the "current imbalance between North and South Korean forces" warrants close attention.

"To assure Congress that withdrawal can proceed with minimum risk, legislation should be submitted requiring a detailed residential report prior to each withdrawal phase," said the document, a joint report by Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn. The residential review would assess the Korean military balance and the impact of the U.S. withdrawal in the South Korean forces.

Political-Military Needs

Most significantly, the report said that the Senate should base its decisions involving the withdrawal on the political-military needs of the area and avoid linking it to the bribery scandal.

"Long-term U.S. political align-

ment

ment with South Korea is important to the United States," the report said. "The Senate should not be swayed by the Korean government's barring of flights, diplomats said today.

At international talks last week in Vientiane, Laos, a Vietnamese aviator stipulated that overflights could be made providing airlines pay up to \$500 for each round trip between Bangkok and Hong Kong.

However, U.S. and South Korean law currently prohibits payment to the Vietnamese government for any reason by citizens or companies based in the United States or Korea.

Vietnam said that it would allow airlines of any nation belonging to the United Nations International Civil Aviation Organization to fly over its territory or fees ranging up to \$250 for each flight by a Boeing 747.

Flying over Vietnam, rather than around it, on this route would cut flight time by about 40 minutes and lead to considerable savings in fuel.

Cyprus Freighters Seized by Turks

ATHENS, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—A Turkish cargo ship towed a burning Cypriot freighter into a Turkish port yesterday after cutting the tow rope of a Greek vessel trying to take it to Greece, a Greek Merchant Marine spokesman said.

The 1,292-ton freighter Glory II sent out a distress message at dawn yesterday while sailing about six miles off the Greek island of Kastellorizo, near the Turkish coast, the spokesman said. "The ship reported a fire and its 14-member crew—five Greeks and nine foreigners—abandoned ship," he added.

He added that the Greek ship Nazis had attached a line to the Glory II and was trying to tow it to a Greek port when the Turkish cargo Kosova cut the line and replaced it with its own tow rope. The Turkish captain said that he had orders from Ankara to tow the ship to Turkey because it was inside Turkish territorial waters, the spokesman said.

Cosmonauts Set Space Record

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—Two cosmonauts set a Soviet space-endurance record yesterday staying in their orbiting space station more than 3 days.

Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko broke the record aboard Salyut-6, Moscow radio said.

They must stay in space three more weeks to break the 84-day world record set by a U.S. Skylab crew four years ago.

Selling Jets to Egypt

Sophisticated arms often symbolize modernity. A developing country mired in economic and social problems can still evoke moments of national pride and a sense of progress with a fly-over by a squadron of jet fighters. Arms are also symbols of gratitude and confidence. What better way than by bringing home an American commitment to sell him jets can President Sadat show the Egyptian people that, despite the absence of evident progress in bridging the gap with Israel, he and his people have a friend in Washington?

Although Sadat hinted during his recent visit that he would ask for the same late-model aircraft the United States is supplying to Israel—F-16s and F-10s—he is surely too much of a political realist to lodge such a request formally. But he still has on the table from last spring a serious request for F-5s—lightweight, inexpensive, easily maintained, highly maneuverable interceptors whose short range and limited carrying ability make them ineffective in ground-attack missions. Sadat wants F-5s, he says, to deter air attacks from Libya (the two nations fought a short, sharp war last July) and to protect his ally, President Numeir of the Sudan, against either Libyan or Soviet-supported Ethiopian incursions.

On strictly military grounds, Sadat's request makes sense. Egypt's force of aircraft, supplied by the Soviet Union in the salad days of the Moscow-Cairo relationship, is now witting. F-5s would be no match for Israel's first-line aircraft, and thus would not seriously affect the balance of power across the Middle East's most dangerous fault line. But they would be effective in the contingencies Sadat has in mind.

There are political reasons, as well, for the administration to meet Sadat's request—although not at the level of 200 aircraft he indicated. The Egyptian President has taken real risks for peace. In doing so he has isolated himself from most of the rest of the Arab world and has made Egypt highly dependent upon the United States. Perhaps he overestimates the danger facing Egypt and the Sudan from Libya and

elsewhere, and it is undoubtedly deplorable that sleek jet fighters are such potent symbols in Egypt's complex internal politics. But there is no denying the existence of both the threats and the symbols, nor the desirability of America giving Sadat some tangible expression of sympathy and support. If the administration does decide to honor Sadat's request, it should be careful not to suggest that it wishes Egypt to play a gendarmerie's role in its part of Africa. The entire continent is undergoing profound change. Remnants of colonial rule are crumbling. Some makeshift, multiracial states are showing signs of disintegration. Sharp ideological differences persist among adjacent states. And there is a danger that Washington, perhaps swayed by nervous friends, will exaggerate the present scope and future danger of Soviet penetration.

* * *

The greatest contribution to peace and security Sadat can make would not be to put down rebellions in neighboring states but to put Egypt decisively on the road to economic growth and redistribution of wealth. The sincerity of his sympathy for Egypt's poor masses is apparent. He also knows that much of the several billion dollars in aid he has received in recent years from a Saudi-led consortium of Arab states has been spent unproductively, mostly on Egypt's massive debt. Now those donors are placing more strings on their support, hoping to assure that it goes to build up Egypt's decaying infrastructure. The United States—which contributes nearly \$1 billion in economic aid annually—and other non-Arab donors are doing the same. (Money for the F-5s would also come from Saudi Arabia, but apparently it would not diminish the Saudi contribution to Egyptian development.) If this aid is to make a real difference, Sadat must be much tougher than he has been with Egypt's swollen, inefficient bureaucracy and with its affluent private interests. That is a campaign even more than his journey to Jerusalem, to tax his courage and political skill.

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Murray Gives Canada 1-2 Finish

Read Triumphs in Downhill
And Mahre Is First in Slalom

CHAMONIX, France, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—North American skiers gained sweet revenge yesterday for a thin season in Europe, winning both the men's downhill and slalom World Cup races here.

First two Canadians, Ken Read and Dave Murray placed one and two in the downhill, and then Phil Mahre of the United States beat Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, the world champion, in the slalom.

Their successes came as the "white circus"—the hundreds of skiers, coaches and officials who make up the World Cup circuit—were preparing to cross the Atlantic for the next cup competition at Stratton Mountain, Vt., early in March.

"We beat them [the Europeans]," exulted Read as he saw Murray flash across the finishing line and knew Canada had landed a one-two in the downhill, early in March.

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Measured in Fractions

Read finished in 2 minutes 8 seconds and 11 hundredths of a second, with Murray down in 2:08.27.

This was Read's second victory on the World Cup circuit, more than two years after he won the Val d'Isère downhill in December, 1976.

For Murray, the second place was his best result in four seasons of World Cup competition.

The Canadians—Read, Murray and the injured Dave Irwin—have often turned in the fastest

times in practice this season only to disappoint in the race itself.

Austrians Off

The biggest losers in the downhill were the powerful Austrian team. The first Austrian to finish was Werner Grissmann in fourth place, behind Michael Weith of West Germany. The new world champion in the discipline, Sepp Walcher of Austria, could manage only sixth place.

A measure of the Austrian performance was the finish of Franz Heiden, a man in a downhill figure from 1974 to 1977 and gold medalist at the Innsbruck Olympics. He was 18th, more than two seconds behind Read.

There were few possible excuses. The 3,000-meter Mont Blanc course, with an 886-meter drop, was in good condition, although visibility was limited.

The downhill should have been run Friday, but had to be postponed because of gale-force winds gusting across the mountain.

The Soviet people are now engaged in preparations for the Moscow Olympics of 1980 and will do their utmost for its holding at the highest level, so that it gives a fresh impetus to the noble ideas of friendship and peace."

NBA Results

Saturday's Games

New York 103, Milwaukee 123 (Matsko 35, Monroe 27; Bridgeman 36, Johnson 28).

Seattle 104, New Orleans 98 (Lamer 41, Money 21; McElroy 27, Robinson 20).

Kansas City 95, Chicago 80 (Wedderburn 16, Allen 18; Gilmore 11, Anderson 13; Golden State 122, Gervis 37, Bristow 21; Smith 33, Coleman, Williams 10).

Friday's Games

Buffalo 116, Philadelphia 110 (Smith 23, Nater, McNeil 21; Collins 20, Prez 21).

San Antonio 125, Houston 114 (Gervis 22, Lucas, Watson 23; Bradley 20, Scott 22; McElroy 23, Webster 25, Scott 23, Denver 125; Webster 25, Brown 20; Thompson 18; Iguchi 21; Johnson 16; Allen 18; Gilmore 11, Anderson 13; Golden State 107, Daniel 26, Abdul-Jabbar 22; Barry 20, Smith 18).

Kansas City 104, Chicago 92 (Bacon 20, Allen 18; Holland 24, Gilmore 18; Portland 112, Indiana 106 (Hollings 24, Lucas, Watson 20; Sobe, Behrens 20, Edwards 18).

Atlanta 103, Cleveland 98 (Mayers, Bridgeman 23, Johnson 12; Smith 24, Charles 21).

New Jersey 117, Detroit 112 (King 31, K. Porter 24; Lanier 21, Chamberlain 17).

Rogers and Watson Sharing 3d-Round Lead in Hope Golf

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 12 (UPI).—Bill Rogers, relatively ignored compared with some of the golf tour's stars, shot a five-under-par 67 yesterday to tie Tom Watson for the third-round lead in the 90-hole Bob Hope Desert Classic.

While Rogers played before a modest gallery, Watson—already the winner of two events this year

had several thousand watching him as he shot a six-under-par 66.

Watson played in a celebrity foursome with former President Ford, Hope and Speaker O'Neill.

After 54 holes and with two rounds left to play, Rogers and Watson had scores of 13-under-par 203, which left them only a stroke ahead of Jerry McGee, who shot a 65, the best round of the day.

Rogers, looking for his first tour victory in his fourth year, had seven birdies and two bogeys for his 67. Watson, who won the Tucson Open and the Crosby this year after taking five titles in 1977, had six birdies and no bogeys. However, his round came on what is considered the easiest course of the four used in the classic.

Despite his fine round, Rogers said he did not hit the ball all that well, especially off the tee. "I feel very fortunate to have shot a 67," he said. "I didn't feel comfortable with the driver, so I played pretty protective."

Rogers putted well, as shown by a 20-foot birdie on the 11th, a 15-footer on the 15th, a 12-footer on the 16th and a 10-footer on the eighth.

World Cup Protest

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The Labor party has voted to support calls for the Netherlands to boycott the World Cup soccer finals in Argentina. A party congress here voted for a boycott as a sign of solidarity with opponents of Argentina's military government.

The wind died down overnight and light snow was falling when the 59 slalom entrants made their first run down the 600-meter-long course with its 170-meter drop over 76 gates.

Spectators, grown used to Stenmark's mastery over the last three years, began murmuring as he flashed down the course in 1:00.29, the best time until then.

But two minutes later it was Mahre's turn and he caused gasps as he finished six hundredths of a second ahead of the world champion.

The second leg was a revelation. Stenmark, starting fourth, finished in 59.56, only for Mahre to roar in with 58.03, one and a half seconds faster than anyone else in the race.

Mahre finished in an overall time of 1:58.26. Stenmark, second, was timed in 1:58.85.

Paolo de Chiesa of Italy was third, with Manfred Brunner of Austria fourth.

"The course was so flat that I could just attack at will," Mahre said afterward. "I knew I could beat Stenmark because I wasn't worried at all."

The defeat was particularly bitter for Stenmark because King Carl Gustav of Sweden, holidaying at a nearby resort, made a special journey to Chamonix to see his country's most popular sportsman in action.

Men's Slalom

	1. Paul McElroy	2. Werner Grissmann	3. Ingemar Stenmark	4. Manfred Brunner	5. Alois Morgenstern	6. Paolo de Chiesa	7. Christian Wenzel	8. Anton Steiner	9. Bojan Krizaj	10. Roberto Burai
1. Paul McElroy	1:00.29	1:00.56	1:00.85	1:01.05	1:01.38	1:01.45	1:01.45	1:01.45	1:01.45	1:01.45
2. Werner Grissmann		1:00.29								
3. Ingemar Stenmark			1:00.29							
4. Manfred Brunner				1:00.56						
5. Alois Morgenstern					1:01.05					
6. Paolo de Chiesa						1:01.38				
7. Christian Wenzel							1:01.45			
8. Anton Steiner								1:01.45		
9. Bojan Krizaj									1:01.45	
10. Roberto Burai										1:01.45

Men's Slalom

	1. Ken Read	2. Dave Murray	3. Ingemar Stenmark	4. Manfred Brunner	5. Alois Morgenstern	6. Paolo de Chiesa	7. Christian Wenzel	8. Anton Steiner	9. Bojan Krizaj	10. Roberto Burai
1. Ken Read	2:08.27	2:08.56	2:09.85	2:10.05	2:10.38	2:10.45	2:10.45	2:10.45	2:10.45	2:10.45
2. Dave Murray		2:08.27								
3. Ingemar Stenmark			2:08.56							
4. Manfred Brunner				2:09.85						
5. Alois Morgenstern					2:10.05					
6. Paolo de Chiesa						2:10.38				
7. Christian Wenzel							2:10.45			
8. Anton Steiner								2:10.45		
9. Bojan Krizaj									2:10.45	
10. Roberto Burai										2:10.45

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2. Dave Murray		2:08.27								
3. Ingemar Stenmark			2:08.56							
4. Manfred Brunner				2:09.85						
5. Alois Morgenstern					2:10.05					
6. Paolo de Chiesa						2:10.38				
7. Christian Wenzel							2:10.45			
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1. Ken Read	2:08.27	2:08.56	2:09.85	2:10.05	2:10.38	2:10.45	2:10.45	2:10.45	2:10.45	2:10.45
2. Dave Murray		2:08.27								
3. Ingemar Stenmark			2:08.56							
4. Manfred Brunner				2:09.85						
5. Alois Morgenstern					2:10.05					
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1. Ken Read	2:08.27	2:08.56	2:09.85	2:10.05	2:10.38	2:10.45	2:10.45	2:10.45	2:10.45	2:10.45
2. Dave Murray		2:08.27								
3. Ingemar Stenmark			2:08.56							
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6. Paolo de Chiesa						2:10.38				</td

